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# INDIANS

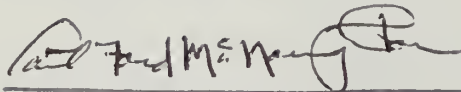
## AT WORK



INDIAN WORK • • •

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS • • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Collection of Native North American Indian Books,  
Historical Books, Atlases, plus other important au-  
thors and family heirloom books.  
As of 12-31-93

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Earl Ford McNaughton", written in a cursive style.

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Earl Ford McNaughton

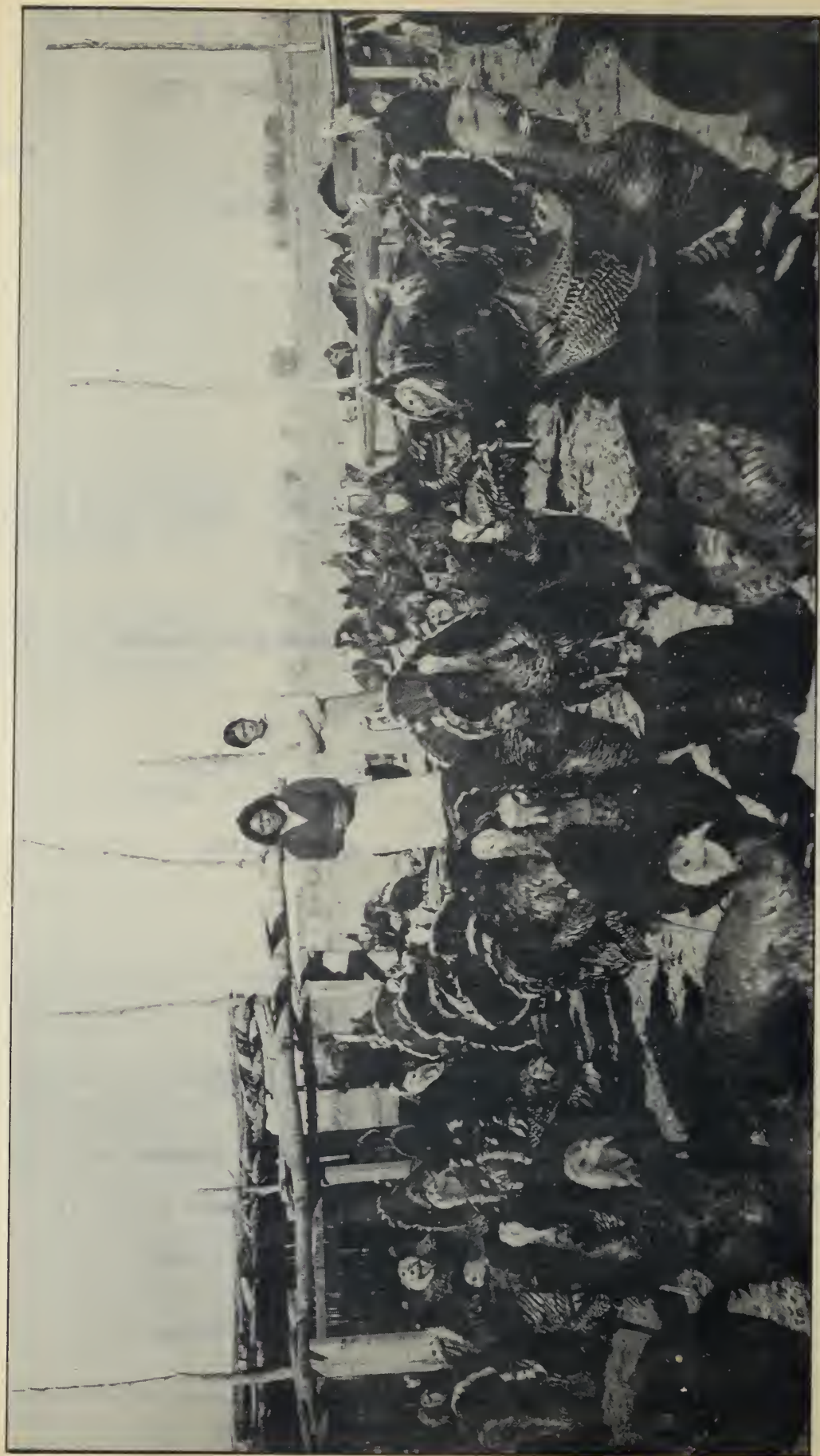
# I N D I A N S     A T     W O R K

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MRS. GUS THOMAS AND PART OF HER FLOCK OF 250 TURKEYS: CARSON AGENCY, NEVADA



# INDIANS AT WORK

A News Sheet for Indians  
and the Indian Service



VOLUME VI · DECEMBER 1938 · NUMBER 4

I have before me The Final Report of TC-BIA on the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota. It is called a "Human Dependency and Economic Survey." The document is as readable as it is comprehensive and - I use the word advisedly - profound. The picture it gives is a dark one - yet rays of present light pierce that darkness. As for what could be - as a practical matter, given enough of consecutive, planned effort - the report shows that a happy future is possible for the Lower Brules.

I here cite but one or two striking facts. These ninety-six families own, or have the use of, 140,406 acres of land. Yet of their total income (in cash and kind) only 18 per cent comes from the land; and "only 9.7 per cent of the total reservation income is secured through the application (by Indians) of labor to the natural resources of the reservation."

What about the income of the Lower Brules? That averages \$692 per family. Of this total, 49 per cent is relief income - direct and work relief. Of the total income, 67 per cent is derived from governmental sources.

That is an unsound economy, surely. It will be a fatal economy if it continues very long.

The report analyzes the causes, and in detail lays down the remedies. A basic livestock economy must be developed. A "limited but fundamental agriculture" is practicable. Some resettlement of population is indicated. The smothering crazy-quilt that allotment and heirship have sewn together must and can be unsewn.



Such a report as this one - developed in cooperation with the administrative forces of Indian Service upon the reservation - is a deep-reaching challenge to the Indians and Indian Office alike. It is one of a series of TC-BIA reports. Its content and method are valuable for all the Plains Area, all the allotted area, even the whole Indian country.

\* \* \* \* \*

But is Lower Brule a uniquely troubling case? And are Indians the only people situated as the Lower Brules are?

Another report recently has come to the Indian Office. It is even more exhaustive than the Lower Brule Report. This latter report is called "A Study of Economic Conditions on the Uintah Project, Utah," and is made by the Irrigation Division of the Indian Office pursuant to authority granted by Congress.

Here is a picture of bad land-use planning of years gone by, complicated with official insincerity, even humbug, of past years. Here are populations lured into settling a remote region within the framework of an economic plan whose unsoundness could have been told them by the wise Brigham Young eighty years ago. Here are stranded populations, and Indians share their mental confusion and distress. Not as much as a 15 per cent efficiency has been achieved in the use of the natural resources of the Uintah Basin.

This important, very fundamental report, unfortunately, cannot as yet be distributed to more than a few readers, because of its bulk and the costliness of reproducing it.

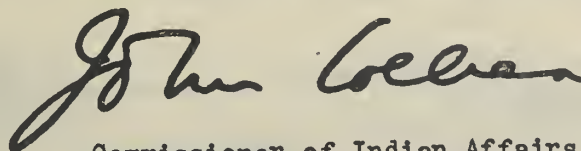
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These two pictures could be offset by others of startling contrast. Mescalero, San Carlos, Jicarilla, for example; Metlakatla, Swinomish, Menominee, the Pueblos. The picture from white rural economy could be similarly offset. But it is well - it is essential - for us Indian Service workers to keep ourselves reminded of those parts of our task which are only barely commenced as yet, and those challenges which, as yet, we do not know that we have the strength or skill to meet.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Eighth International Conference of American States, at Lima, Peru, begins December 9, 1938. That Conference will not

deal extensively with Indian matters as such, because Indian matters are being concentrated into the special inter-American conference on the Indian, scheduled for La Paz, Bolivia, next year. However, at Lima there is likely to be discussion of the fact that Indian welfare interests are one of the matters which logically should bind the many countries together in thought and purpose. Countries having important Indian populations are Canada, United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Brazil. Even Argentina has its Indians. Were it possible to set up, through cooperation of the Americas, an operating office to serve as a clearing house of data on Indians, what a wealth of information would flow through that office! A number of the countries now are working seriously, in an experimental spirit, upon their Indian problems. The present and past of Indian policy in the hemisphere is a whole great chapter in wise and unwise statesmanship, which would be of interest to thoughtful people the world over. The American countries now realize that Indians are quite the opposite of a vanishing race. Numerically, culturally and politically they are a rising race. Probably there were twelve or thirteen million Indians when Columbus discovered America. There are some thirty million now.



Commissioner of Indian Affairs

\* \* \* \* \*

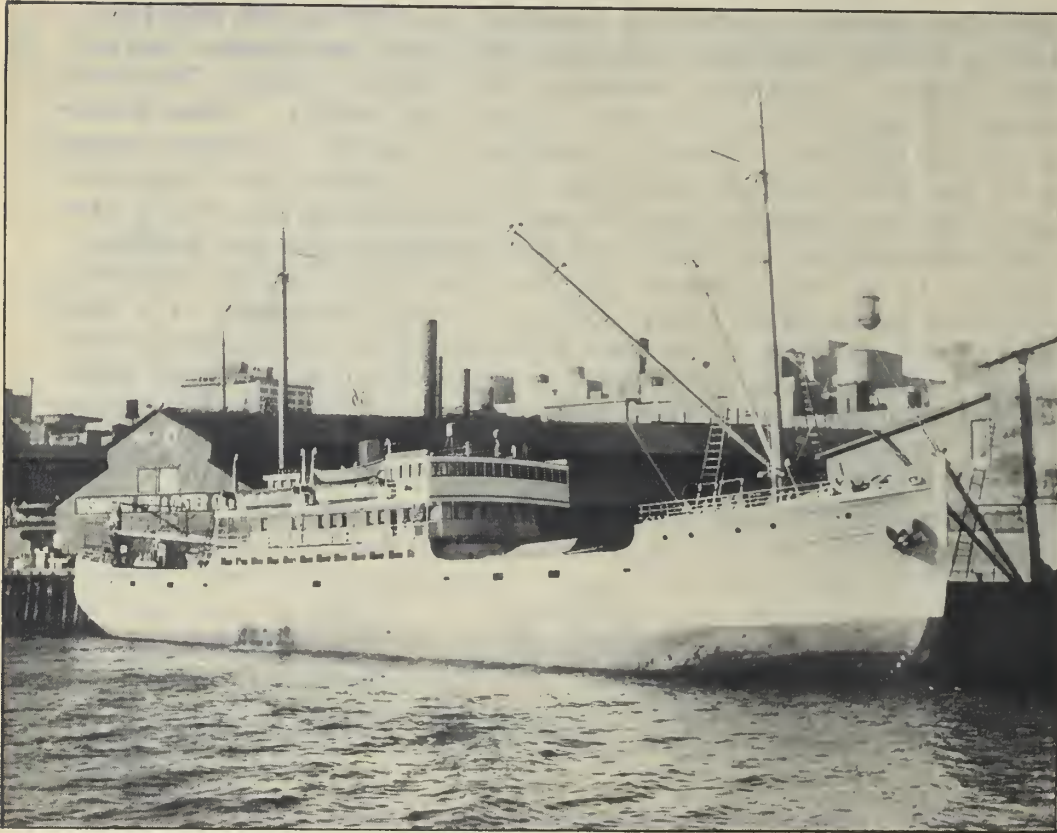
# REORGANIZATION NEWS

On October 8 the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin accepted their constitution by a vote of 61 to 8. The Southern Utes of Colorado accepted their charter on November 1 by a vote of 87 to 3.

In Alaska, where the practice of voting on constitutions and charters at the same time is being used, organization is forging ahead. The votes of several communities are given below:

|            |         | <u>Constitution</u> |           | <u>Charter</u> |           |
|------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
|            |         | <u>Yes</u>          | <u>No</u> | <u>Yes</u>     | <u>No</u> |
| October 4  | Klawock | 145                 | 1         | 147            | 0         |
| October 10 | Craig   | 77                  | 1         | 76             | 1         |
| October 11 | Sitka   | 145                 | 3         | 146            | 3         |
| October 15 | Kasaan  | 37                  | 0         | 37             | 0         |

THE "NORTH STAR" BACK FROM ANNUAL ARCTIC VOYAGE



The North Star

The "North Star", Indian Service diesel-engined ship, has just come back to its home port in Seattle, after a journey of four months up and back the Alaska coast. All the way up to Point Barrow, the northernmost point on the North American continent, the 225-foot vessel plied its way on its annual journey of delivering supplies and passengers to Indian Service posts in isolated areas.

On the Indian Service falls the responsibility of education and health work among Alaska natives, who include Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos numbering in all some 30,000. In 1937, supervision over the Alaskan reindeer industry was also transferred to the Indian Office. The Indian Service now operates 97 day schools in Alaska, two boarding schools and seven small hospitals. It employs in its health work ten full-time physicians, 50 nurses, and 49 other employees.



In carrying on its health and educational program, the Indian Service has had to ship from Seattle large quantities of building materials, equipment and supplies, and to furnish transportation to employees. Many of the stations are far off the path of any commercial carriers and in order to get its supplies and its personnel in, the Indian Service formerly had to charter whatever sailing schooners were available. Some of these proved none too seaworthy, and in the old days uncertainty, loss of freight, and even loss of employees' lives en route to their stations, were part of the administrative scheme of things. Continuous storms and fogs sometimes forced the chartered vessels to return to Seattle with their entire shipment for isolated stations undelivered; sometimes deliveries were made on a beach a hundred miles from their destinations; sometimes cargoes were hopelessly mixed. Schools and hospitals were often faced with the prospect of operating a full year with supplies which were inadequate, incorrect, or practically minus.

In 1920, to facilitate delivery of supplies to its Alaska stations, the Department of the Interior secured the transfer from the Navy Department of the sailing vessel "Boxer", which was transformed into a diesel-engine ship and which made its first voyage to Alaska in 1923. Its capacity was only 450 tons of freight; however, while it rendered fine service to isolated posts, it soon proved inadequate for the task. A special appropriation made under the construction and employment program of 1930 was secured, and a larger vessel, the "North Star", was built in Seattle and completed in early 1932. The newer vessel can carry 1,600 tons of freight and 25 passengers in addition to its crew of 26.

Both of these ships are in operation today, carrying freight and employees from Seattle to Alaska, not only for the Indian Service, but also for other agencies of the Department of the Interior, for other Government departments, and for territorial activities.

Some of the Indian Service stations in Alaska are so isolated that their only contact with the outside world, except radio, is the annual visit of one of these ships. When the Chief of the Alaska Section of the Indian Office, D. E. Thomas, went to Alaska in 1934, he picked up at Bethel, on the Kuskokwim River, telegrams and correspondence for Nelson Island and Nunivak Island which had been mailed from Washington, D. C. ten months before. Two of the telegrams notified the teachers that Public Works allotments had been made available for much-needed improvements and for roads and trails. Also arriving in this mail was subsequent correspondence, six months old, which asked for detailed reports of the work performed under the PWA, with figures on man-hours of labor, etc. "What is this P.W.A?" asked the teachers, when Mr.

Thomas and the year's mail arrived simultaneously. "What is this money, and what are we supposed to have done with it?"

Air transportation, of course, has made it possible for mail to certain areas to get through, even in the winter; but even airmail cannot always be certain. The mail piles up sometimes to more than capacity, and the bulkier material, not always the least important, is left behind for the next flight.

Other isolated stations visited by the North Star include St. Lawrence Island, which is only about forty miles from the Siberian coast, and which is inhabited by Eskimos more closely related to the Siberian Chuckchees than our American Eskimos; also Diomed Island, close to the international boundary. The Eskimos from both of these islands visit their relatives in Siberia each summer for trading and social gatherings, and recently arrangements were made with the U.S.S.R. for the issuance by Indian Service teachers of permits and identification certificates, to be recognized by Soviet officials, to give official sanction to these visits.

Another example of the vastness of Alaska and the isolation of its posts is the Island of Attu, in the Aleutian group. Attu is in the eastern hemisphere: when one reaches it, he steps over the international date line into tomorrow.

Included in the North Star's cargo this year was finishing lumber for the completion of the new hospital at Point Barrow, isolated post "on the top" of Alaska, whose earlier hospital, managed by the Board of Presbyterian Missions, burned in February 1937. Supplies were delivered to many stations along the coast, and reindeer carcasses were obtained from native cooperative associations to be sold at various Alaskan towns on the return trip to Seattle. As the ice closed in after the North Star's visit, these small communities, fortified by mail and fresh supplies, settled down for another winter cut off from "outside."

Back in Seattle, the North Star will not be used by the Indian Service until the late spring. The vessel is available during the winter months, however, for transporting freight for the Alaska Railroad, the Alaska Rehabilitation Corporation, the Alaska Road Commission and other agencies of the Government.

Among passengers on the "North Star" this year from Nome to Point Barrow and back were the party, of which Mrs. Wiley Post was a member, which placed a monument in memory of Will Rogers and Wiley Post, whose plane crashed about fifteen miles south of Point Barrow in 1935 .

\* \* \* \* \*



## THE VALUE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE TO A SCHOLAR

John Stuart Mill was the representative thinker of the England of the middle of the last century. His influence was universal equally in the scholarly and the popular field. Logician, philosopher, economist, and a writer of books which are still classic on the position of woman, on liberty, and on representative government, Herbert Spencer was sparing in his praise of anybody but concerning Mill he wrote:

"No one thinker, so far as I know, has ever had anything like equal influence in the forty years or so that have elapsed since Mill's dominion began to weaken." "To dilate on Mill's achievements," said Herbert Spencer, "and to insist upon the wideness of his influence over the thought of his time, and consequently over the action of his time, seems to me superfluous."

Mill occupied an administrative position in India House, England's administrative center for the government of India. His autobiography contains the following:

"The occupation (he says) accustomed me to see and hear the difficulties of every course, and the means of obviating them, stated and discussed deliberately with a view to execution; it gave me opportunities of perceiving when public measures and other political facts did not produce the effects which had been expected of them; above all, it was valuable to me by making me, in this portion of my activity, merely one wheel in a machine, the whole of which had to work together. As a speculative writer I should have had no one to consult but myself. But as a secretary conducting political correspondence, I could not issue an order or express an opinion without satisfying various persons very unlike myself that the thing was fit to be done... I became practically conversant with the difficulties of moving bodies of men, the necessities of compromise, the art of sacrificing the non-essential to preserve the essential. I learnt how to obtain the best I could when I could not obtain everything; instead of being indignant or dispirited because I could not have entirely my own way, to be pleased and encouraged when I could have the smallest part of it; and when even that could not be, to bear with complete equanimity the being overruled altogether." (Autobiography - p. 85.)

J. C.

I N D I A N   C O M M U N I T Y



Watching a Dance at Fort Hall, Idaho



Indian-Built Meeting House of Tule Reeds,  
Mission Agency, California





Indian-Built Community House, Typical of the  
Northern Plains Country.



Dance of the Brave Hearts, Sioux Society at  
Fort Peck Agency, Held in the Round House at  
Riverside, Montana.





H O W   T H E   I N D I A N   S E R V I C E  
G E T S   A N D   S P E N D S  
I T S   F U N D S

The Box Elder Public School District No. 13 in Montana gets a check for \$64.44 in payment for

a month's tuition and lunches for the Rocky Boy Indian children who attend. At Colville, in Washington, the fire guard, whose job it is to protect Indian timber, gets his semi-monthly check from the agency at Nespelem. In North Dakota a local merchant is paid for fresh fruits and vegetables delivered to the Fort Totten School. In Arizona, a supply of pipe is delivered to the Pima Agency to repair the irrigation system. In Oklahoma, the Indian hospital at Fort Sill buys a supply of diapers for its baby ward. The Washington Office of the Indian Service purchases a new typewriter.

Where does the money for these financial transactions come from? Who authorized them? How did the local Indian Service authorities know how much they could spend? Who signed the checks for the transactions; and what assurance did their recipi-

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Explanation Of Forms On Left-hand Page

Upper left: Treasury Department appropriation warrant, countersigned by the General Accounting Office, which made current funds available for the Indian Service.

Lower Right: Requisition which transferred Indian Office funds from the Treasury to the official checking account of G. F. Allen, Chief of the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury.

Upper Right: Typical annual budget authority for an Indian Service unit: This letter to Superintendent Bowler of Carson Agency in Nevada explains what funds are available for expenditure.

Center Right: On basis of such an authority, Indian Service superintendents submit to the Washington Office requests for advance of funds to the appropriate U. S. Treasury regional disbursing officer. This happens to be from Superintendent Donner of Fort Apache Agency in Arizona, requesting transfer of funds to the Treasury Office in Albuquerque.

Lower Left: In accordance with such requests, the Treasury's Chief of the Division of Disbursement, has been requested to transfer funds to the various regional offices: In this case, funds requested by the Five Civilized Tribes Agency in Muskogee, Oklahoma, are to be transferred to the Treasury's office in Kansas City, Missouri.

ents have that the checks would not "bounce?" The story of how government appropriations are made and apportioned, and how they reach the destinations for which they are intended, is a complicated and fascinating one.

Let us assume that the transactions given as examples are current ones, being made now.

The ball started rolling to pay the Montana Public School District, the Colville fire guard and the others, almost two years before.

A year ago last summer, that is, in 1937, the Indian Service workers at the Colville Agency, at Pima in Arizona, and at the many other Indian Service units submitted estimates to the Washington Office of the money which would be needed to operate their units for the fiscal year 1939. The Washington financial officers of the Service checked, combined and revised these figures in the light of past experience and probable future needs. Weeks were spent in the review of field estimates - in conference between division heads and the finance officer, and finally in preparing supporting schedules and justifications, required in connection with the complicated Indian Service estimates. The completed estimates total about 1,300 mimeographed pages annually.

Next, the Indian Service estimates are sent to the office of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, where they are checked, and combined with the estimates of the other Interior Department bureaus to form the estimates of the entire Department.

By fall of 1937, the Indian Service estimates, now a part of the Departmental estimates, go to the Bureau of the Budget, whose business it is to know the financial needs of every arm of the Government, to review estimates and appropriations and to harmonize varying demands. The Budget Bureau considers these estimates, and, after hearings in which Interior Department representatives explain and justify their needs, revises the Department's budget and makes it a part of the total budget of the Federal Government, and sends it to the President. The provisions for the Pima pipe, the Montana school children's tuition, the fire guard's pay and the Oklahoma hospital diapers, are now a part of the entire estimate of what it will take to run the Government of the United States for the fiscal year which will end in July 1939.

The President sends the budget to Congress, which refers it to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives. It is by now January 1938, and Congress has just convened.

In considering appropriations, the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations breaks up into subcommittees,



and the Indian Service budget is considered as a part of the Interior Department budget. Membership on these subcommittees is continuous, and the various members come to have a remarkably exact knowledge of the needs of the departments whose budgets they are considering. The Interior subcommittee holds hearings, at which Commissioner Collier, the Indian Service finance officer, and the heads of the various divisions answer questions from committee members and explain Indian Service work and needs. They take with them to hearings plans of buildings, exhibits of school work, figures on crop and livestock production, maps and many other supporting documents. The subcommittee, after hearing from all Interior Department units, frames the appropriation bill. It is now the spring of 1938.

The entire Committee on Appropriations of the House then meets, considers the bill drafted by its subcommittee, and reports the bill to the House. Weeks of debate may ensue; the bill probably is amended; finally it passes the House.

Somewhat the same procedure is followed in the Senate;\* the Senate subcommittee of the Interior Department holds hearings on the bill the House of Representatives has passed, considers amendments, probably amends the bill, and reports to the full committee, which in turn considers the subcommittee amendments and reports the bill to the Senate with the proposed committee amendments. The Senate considers the bill passed by the House, passes on the Senate's proposed amendments and any new amendments offered during the discussion of the bill, and passes the bill.

The amended bill is then referred to a conference committee made up of members of both houses, which, after discussion, recommends final action to be taken. The House and Senate each considers the conference committee's recommendations and each finally passes the bill. It is probably now May or June 1938. (During some years when the legislative schedule was heavy, some appropriation bills have not passed until after the close of the fiscal year, and the departments involved have consequently run for a few days, or even weeks, on faith.)

Still the money is not available. The bill is now an "enrolled" bill and is sent to the White House for executive approval; from the White House the bill is sent (since it is possible that Congress may have been more generous in certain items than the original Budget estimates) to the Budget Bureau and to the Department concerned for review and recommendations. Upon receipt of these recommendations the President signs the bill, making it a law, or vetoes it and returns it to the Congress. Very few appropriation bills, however, have ever been vetoed.

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\* Under the Constitution, appropriation bills must be initiated by the House.

There follow here several mechanical steps which the average government employee does not think of: the bill is sent to the Department of State to become an official part of the laws of the United States; and the Department of State certifies copies of the law to the Treasury. The Treasury Department draws appropriation warrants covering the various items in the Act which is now known as Public No. 497 (the current Interior Department Appropriation Act), from part of whose appropriations the Indian Service is being run during the current year. These warrants are countersigned by the Comptroller General of the United States in the General Accounting Office and are then returned to the Treasury; the Secretary of the Interior, the Departmental budget officials, and the Indian Office officials are then notified. The Indian Service, having received this notice, then prepares a proposed apportionment, sometimes with modifications, and notifies the Department of the Interior. In many cases reserves must be established to meet possible emergencies. (The Indian Office is required to submit, monthly, to the Bureau of the Budget, statements of obligations incurred against each appropriation in order that accurate information may be available as to the actual cash required to meet obligations as they accrue.

The money is now available for allotments to field units. But the following steps must be taken before checks actually may be drawn against the appropriation account.

Expenditure authorities are issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the approval of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, outlining the various purposes for which the appropriations listed therein may be used. At approximately the same time, requisitions are prepared by the Indian Office on the Secretary of the Treasury for advances of lump sums from the several appropriations to the official account of the chief disbursing officer with the Treasurer of the United States. Upon receipt by the Treasury of these requisitions (which have been routed through the General Accounting Office) they are charged against the appropriation accounts maintained there, and accountable warrants issued, authorizing the deposit of the amounts of such requisitions in the official checking account of the chief disbursing officer. Upon receipt by the chief disbursing officer of advice of issue of such accountable warrants, he enters the amounts thereof on his books under the appropriation titles involved, using as a guide a copy of the requisition previously furnished him by the Indian Office. Thereafter, requests for transfers to the various regional disbursing officer by the Indian Office, such requests being based on the expenditure authorizations previously issued to the Indian field units. When these transfers have become effective, the field units are notified.



Upon receipt of the expenditure authorities from the Indian Office at Washington, the administrative officers in the field may enter into contracts for necessary supplies and services.

All of the preceding steps, then, are what make possible the purchase of the pipe, the food and the diapers, and the payment of the Colville fire guard's salary. For these transactions, and for others similar to them, the field officers of the Service prepare advertisements for commodities they wish to purchase, and after the articles sought have been delivered, vouchers are made out and transmitted to the proper regional disbursing officer of the Treasury Department for payment.

It is this regional disbursing officer of the Treasury Department who actually signs the checks for local agency obligations, in payment of vouchers submitted, and who mails them to the payees. In some areas payment can be made within a day or two; in isolated areas, where mail service is slow and the Treasury's regional disbursing officer is some distance from the reservation, payments cannot be made for several days.

Now the aftermath of payment, during which the correctness of the payments is checked.

The regional disbursing officers send the paid vouchers to the chief disbursing officer at Washington. At the end of each month, the latter submits all paid vouchers for the particular month involved to the Indian Office for administrative examination. On completion of the examination, the chief disbursing officer and the Indian Service administrative officers are notified of any exceptions taken to expenditures, and the original account is returned to the Division of Disbursements of the Treasury, where the vouchers of the various departments and agencies are assembled into one master account and are transmitted to the General Accounting Office for final audit. Upon final audit, which may take place as much as a year after the voucher has been paid, the General Accounting Office notifies the chief disbursing officer of any suspensions or disallowances of payments. He in turn notifies the certifying officer, whose duty it is then to prepare proper replies to the exceptions, or to make collections. These occasional disallowances must, in general, be met out of the pocket of the Indian Service administrator who authorized the erroneous payment.

Thus the cycle of transactions which we have followed as typical examples of Indian Service expenditures - which began in the summer of 1937 - will be entirely completed some time in 1939 or 1940.

## INDIAN WOMEN GIVEN IMPORTANT PLACES IN TRIBAL AFFAIRS

Indian women are being accorded important places in the councils of their people. Some of the women who have been chosen for tribal council posts are mentioned below. This list does not pretend to be a complete one.



Mrs. Nellie Scott, First  
Woman Member Of An  
Arapaho Council.

Mrs. Nellie Scott is the first woman ever elected to their tribal council by the Arapahos of the Wind River Agency in Wyoming. She was elected chairwoman of the council in 1936 and has been a delegate for the tribe in Washington. Mrs. Scott is the daughter of Julia Felter, full-blood, who was picked up as an infant on a battlefield near Evanston, Wyoming, by John Felter, and brought up by him and his wife as their own child.

Mrs. Alice Hooper, Shoshone, is a member of the council of the Reese River Indians, under the jurisdiction of the Carson Agency in Nevada.

The Reese River Indians' land is not recognized as a reservation; hence, this group has not yet been able to seek recognition under the Reorganization Act. Believing that organization for common purposes is good business, however, they have already set up a constitution and as soon as the formality of declaring their lands, bought recently with Indian Reorganization Act funds, to be a reservation, they plan to organize as the Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation.



Shoshone Tribal Council - Reese River  
(Carson Agency, Nevada), With Farm  
Agent Hannifan. Mrs. Hooper At Left.





**Mrs. Ida N. Wilson**



**Mrs. Irene Meade**

Mrs. Ida N. Wilson is the only woman who has ever served on the Papago Tribal Council (Sells Agency, Arizona). She was elected secretary under the constitution approved January 6, 1937.

Mrs. Irene Meade is another Indian woman who has represented her people. She served on the Shoshone Tribal Council at Wind River, Wyoming, as its first woman member from 1935 to 1937, and came to Washington as a delegate. She is a quarter-blood Shoshone, and granddaughter of Miaditzah, well-known Shoshone woman. Mrs. Meade has been a school-teacher for fourteen years and is the mother of three children.



**Mrs. Mae Aubrey Williamson**

Mrs. Mae Aubrey Williamson, Blackfeet, of Montana, is another woman whose prominence in her tribe has brought her recognition on the tribal council.

Mrs. Williamson has been a delegate of her tribe in Washington, and, in addition to being the first woman council member for the Blackfeet, is president of the Business and Professional Woman's Club of the reservation. She is particularly interested in education matters.

Included among other women who have had council posts are Lucy H. Kennedy, Secretary of the first Winnebago (Nebraska) Tribal Council elected under their constitution and by-laws, and Mrs. Edith Post Thayer,

also of Winnebago Agency, member of the first Ponca board of governors elected under this group's Indian Reorganization Act constitution.



The First Winnebago Council  
Chosen Under The I.R.A.  
(Lucy H. Kennedy In  
Front Row At Left)



The First Ponca Board Of Govern-  
ors Chosen Under The I.R.A.  
(Mrs. Edith Post Thayer  
In Front Row At Right)

\* \* \* \* \*

TRICHINOSIS: A DISEASE ACQUIRED BY EATING UNCOOKED PORK

(From notes supplied by Dr. Dean J. Darius,  
Walker River Hospital, Carson Agency, Nevada.)

The occurrence of a case of trichinosis at Walker River, Nevada, last summer brings out the importance of taking precautions against this disease, especially in those Indian communities where most families raise hogs and where hog meat plays a large part in the diet.

Trichinosis is a worm infestation and its acute form can be very severe, causing death in many cases. In its quiescent stage, in which the worms are encapsulated, or walled up, in the muscles of the body, the disease can go entirely unnoticed. The relatives of the patient at Walker River, who also ate the same hog meat, but less of it, noticed no symptoms, although subsequent physical examinations at the hospital showed the presence of infestation. It is probable that a large number of people in rural areas of the United States are infected.

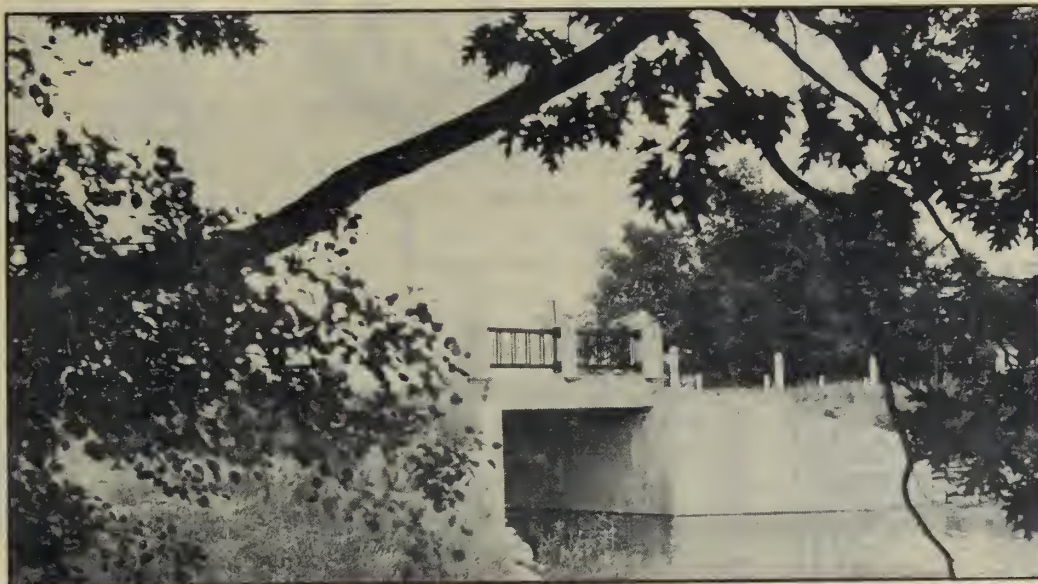
Symptoms of the disease are diarrhea and muscular pain

The disease is acquired only by eating infected hog meat. Infected meat can be rendered harmless by thorough cooking - until the fresh pork is white in color throughout, even in the center. Smoked and pickled pork may be safe, but is not necessarily so, and such meat should also be cooked before being eaten.



## THE POKEGAMA BRIDGE

By Robert J. Trier, Associate Highway Engineer



The Pokegama Bridge

The Pokegama Bridge, planned and built by Indians, and located in an area rich in Indian history, is one of thousands of examples of Indian progress and change.

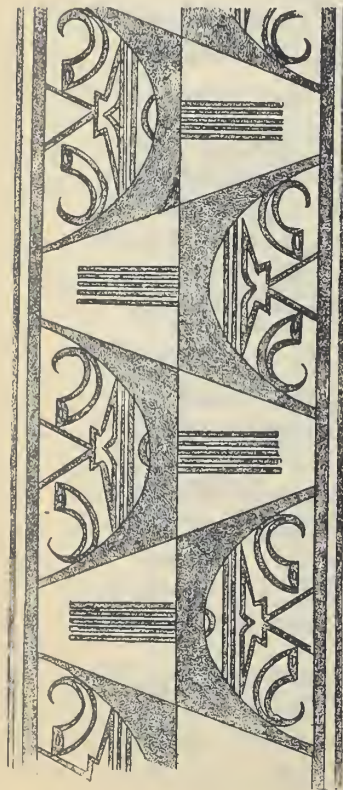
This bridge on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, in the northern Wisconsin lake region, is on the road between Pokegama Lake and Flambeau Lake. Within sight of the bridge's location a famous canoe battle between Chippewas and Sioux took place, which still lives in Chippewa history. Over this trail came the early Jesuit missionaries. Allouez, Raddison, Groseiller, Marquette, and other explorers traversed this same ground.

John Drumbeater, former chief of the Pokegama Band of Chippewas, knew this area when it was practically an untouched wilderness. It was John Drumbeater's great-grandson, Ted Stucklager, who drew every line of the plans for the Pokegama Bridge. This boy never saw the completed bridge he had planned: he went to the hospital before it was finished and died there. One of the last things he said to me when I visited him was: "I hope I don't miss my chance to do the plans for the Bad River Bridge\*."

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\*This was to be a big job - a two-hundred-foot span, which has since been completed.





Above: Feather Design Border. Found in the Hotevilla Ruins. Drawn by Nuvakaku.

### OLD AND NEW HOPI DESIGNS

FOUR THUNDER BIRDS

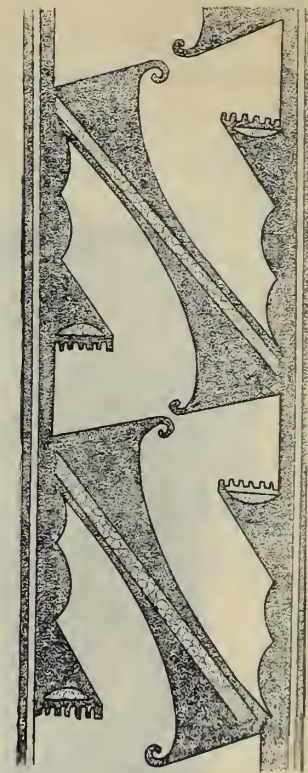
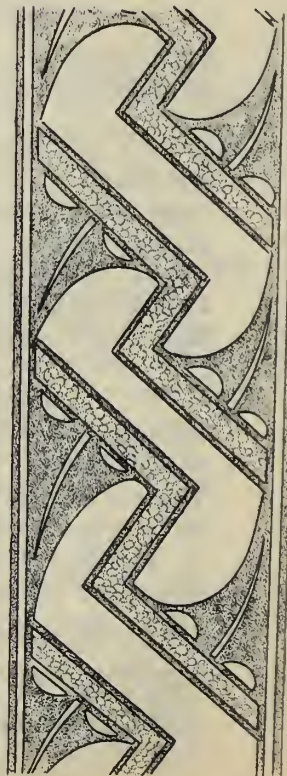


Above: Discovered in the Oraibi Ruins in 1926. Drawn by Quom-ahwahu.

Below: Modern Hopi Border. Created in Oraibi in 1924 by Yava.



*An Ancient Hopi Bird*



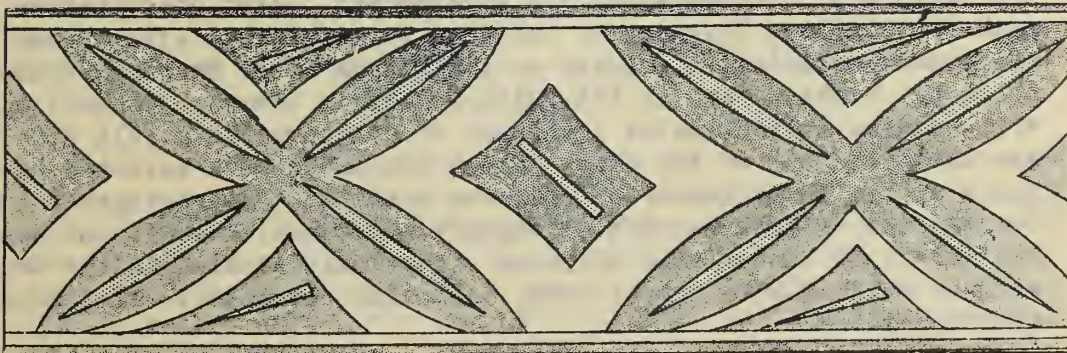


## VITALITY OF HOPI DESIGNS LIVES

A collection of Hopi designs made by J. Preston Myers a few years ago shows that creative design is by no means dead or even dormant among the Hopi. The collection embraces both old and new designs, and the vitality of the new designs is evidence of the vigor of present-day Hopi art.

Mr. Myers sought to perpetuate the best of the modern designs by amassing a permanent collection, and to retrieve the ancient designs that were being lost to the people of Oraibi village. The work was begun by young Hopi students under Mr. Myers' direction in 1924; soon, however, it became a village undertaking, for adult Indians began voluntarily bringing rare designs to the school. The collection has now become a permanent possession of the community in that the designs are being used and adapted by children and adults in crafts work. A number of the designs are reproduced on the opposite page. In Mr. Myers' original mimeographed booklet, the various stipplings and markings were keyed to a color chart, thus preserving not only the lines but the brilliant color as well of this heritage of beautiful design.

Mr. Myers is now Education Field Agent at the Hoopa Valley Agency, Eureka, California, but was formerly in the same position at the Potawatomi Agency in Kansas, after having taught for some time at the Oraibi Day School under the Hopi Jurisdiction in Arizona.



Modern Leaf Border Created By Nuvamsa

INDIAN SERVICE COLLECTS  
FURTHER DATA ON SULFAN-  
ILAMIDE AS TRACHOMA  
TREATMENT

Most Indians and Indian Service workers have by now heard something of the new drug sul-

fanilamide in the treatment of trachoma, the persistent eye disease with which one out of every five or six Indians is infected. It was an Indian Service doctor, Dr. Fred Loe of Rosebud, South Dakota, who first thought of sulfanilamide's possibilities in treating trachoma and experimented in its use. It has been tried cautiously in other Indian Service areas and checked also by trachoma specialists outside the Service.

In sulfanilamide, it seems probable that a powerful and rapidly effective weapon has at last been found in fighting this long-lived disease. But it is a weapon whose potentialities are partly unknown, and it is consequently one which can do harm if administered without the utmost care. The Indian Service wants to put sulfanilamide into effective, and at the same time, cautious use.

At a recent meeting in Washington, attended by a number of Indian Service health personnel and by the Trachoma Advisory Committee made up of dollar-a-year specialists outside of the Service\*, the plan of campaign was drawn.

Dr. Fred Loe and Dr. Polk Richards, who is in charge of the Service's trachoma work, are working out, after consultation with Dr. Phillips Thygeson of Columbia University, distinguished trachoma specialist, a program at the Tongue River Boarding School at Busby, Montana, and at the Salem School in Chemawa, Oregon, which will combine sulfanilamide treatment of trachomatous pupils with research on the use of the drug. These two areas were selected because of the large number of children infected - approximately three hundred out of four hundred at Chemawa and eighty-five in one hundred and forty, at Busby. The children's physical reaction to the drug will be watched with utmost care, and daily blood tests will be administered.

Similarly, a special trachoma summer school is planned for Fort Defiance, on the Navajo, at which trachomatous children

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\* Dr. Harry S. Gradle, Dr. Lawrence T. Post, Dr. W. L. Benedict, and Dr. Louis S. Greene.



will be kept at boarding school - subject, of course, to their parents' consent - so as to achieve a longer period of continuous treatment.

This work is something which the general medical world will watch with the deepest interest, since in this most recent discovery, as in many other steps in the gradual conquest of trachoma, the Indian Service physicians have been pioneers.

Sulfanilamide's effectiveness is not an unknown quantity; it has been demonstrated on a small scale at various Indian Service jurisdictions, reported to the American Medical Association, and checked by clinical work outside the Service. But before wholesale dosage of the drug is begun, it is obviously only wise that further checking in the dosage needed, the period of treatment required, and that the corollary effects upon patients be further considered, under circumstances which give the patients every safeguard. With this knowledge as security, the Indian Service can proceed to a more widespread use of sulfanilamide in a campaign to wipe out this disease which it has fought for more than twenty years.

The following caution cannot be too urgently emphasized: Sulfanilamide, recklessly administered, can be extremely dangerous, even to life. It should never be resorted to without close medical supervision.

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#### VOLUNTARY OVERTIME MAINTAINS ENROLLEE PROGRAM

##### AT RED LAKE, MINNESOTA

By Stanford L. Oksness, Senior Camp Assistant

At the Red Lake Agency in Minnesota, the problem of maintaining the enrollee program after the discontinuation of the camp at Red Lake and the consequent dispersal of the men after working hours to their homes was met by instituting a voluntary overtime procedure. The Red Lake CCC-ID men agreed to work enough extra time to free Friday afternoon of each week for keeping up the welfare and education work. Instruction has included health education, agricultural training by members of the extension staff, training in forestry, map work, drafting, surveying, and general mechanics. The interest in athletics has continued, and the Red Lake baseball team made a fine record. Wild life conservation has also continued as a subject of wide interest, and one vitally connected with Red Lake conditions. A subsistence garden was maintained by the enrollees.

VIEWS FROM STONEMAN DAM, STANDING ROCK RESERVATION, NORTH DAKOTA



After grading  
is done and the  
foundation has been  
poured, the slab  
work goes fast.

After the  
chute slab was com-  
plete, the grading  
of the lower apron  
was finished and  
the trench for the  
lower cut-off wall  
was dug.



Finishing off  
a section of the  
apron at Stoneman  
Dam on the Standing  
Rock Reservation in  
North Dakota.



NEW EXAMINATION FOR INDIAN SERVICE TEACHERS  
STRESSES RURAL BACKGROUND AND LEADERSHIP QUALITIES

Until recently, it would have been possible for a twenty-three or twenty-four-year-old girl who had never lived anywhere except in a modern apartment building where she turned on the heat, pushed a button for light, and telephoned to the store for groceries, and who had taught only white city children an established curriculum, to pass brilliantly a Civil Service examination for an Indian Service teaching job. Subsequently she might find herself living in a cottage sixty miles from the nearest town and forty miles from medical help, via dirt roads; stoking a wood stove for heat; cleaning oil lamps; and teaching a varied group of Indian children who understood little English and little of white ways, and whose main concern, outside of school hours, was helping their parents to get enough to eat from poor land.

Now a new Civil Service examination for the position of teacher in Indian community and boarding schools has recently been announced and applications are being rated at the Civil Service Commission. Through these examinations the Indian Service is seeing to it that its teachers shall be not only well-qualified from the educational point of view, but also solidly grounded in rural problems, sympathetic with the people whom they will serve, and aware of the challenging difficulties of Indian Service life.

This is not to say that some urban men and women have not, in the past, adapted themselves to changed conditions, energetically acquired the knowledge and assurance needed to lead Indian communities, and proved themselves fine teachers. Many of them have done just this; but many others have fallen by the wayside, at a considerable cost and inconvenience to the Indian Service and at a personal cost of disappointment and lost time to the individuals themselves, to say nothing of the loss sustained by their Indian pupils.

This new examination is not based upon written performance, but upon education, and upon the extent and quality of the applicants' experience and fitness for the job at hand. Applicants who pass the other phases of the examination are notified, and an oral examination is then provided to further insure adaptability to Indian Service conditions.

In the announcement of the examination, the objectives of the Indian Service educational system are clearly stated, the need for development of community leadership on the part of the teacher pointed out, and the demands of life far from urban conveniences

emphasized. "Most of these schools are located in isolated rural areas with meager resources where the land has been seriously depleted by overgrazing, recurring droughts, and improper farm practices. They are often at some distance from the nearest white community, and in some sections where the Indians themselves do not live in villages, the schools are somewhat remote from human habitation. In the northern reservations and in Alaska, some schools are cut off for months at a time from travel communication. Ability, therefore, to adjust to association with a limited number of people in such isolated situations is essential to success in one of these positions," says the announcement.

The requirements made of applicants include college training (or for certain posts, comparable music or art training) and specialization in a given field, such as agriculture, rural merchandising, and adult education; plus two years of successful full-time teaching experience. Applicants must be under forty and in good health.

The Indian Service regards its education job not merely as teaching what is in books, but as helping young Indian people to understand their resources and the most modern methods of developing them. In this type of work, it is felt, it is the teacher with rural background who can be the most effective.

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FROM MRS. ROOSEVELT'S COLUMN: "MY DAY"

"In going over the various things I have seen on this recent trip, I am impressed with a number of things I did not have space to mention in this column. I want to speak of one thing, even at this late date.

"In Lawrence, Kansas, there is an Indian school called Haskell Institute, which teaches trades as well as academic subjects. I was enormously interested in some of the things they were developing and with the very practical training they were giving in their shops. This group of young boys and girls were alert and intelligent looking and were evidently keeping up the traditions of their race for physical fitness and prowess. Some of them wore their native costumes and they were beautiful to look at. I still remember one young man's feather headdress which was blowing in the wind. A girl presented me with a lovely bead-work headband. I wish I could have spent more time with the youngsters and had an opportunity to talk with them." (Reprinted from the Kansas City Star, November 1.)



## A COLORFUL ESKIMO GROUP - ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND, ALASKA

By T. P. Hinckley, Former Teacher at Gambell, Alaska



Towing In A Whale

the group have kept them away from the less desirable whites and from liquor - the two most detrimental elements in the lives of both Eskimos and Indians of Alaska.

These people have, through their own past experiences and through the influence exerted by their teachers and missionaries, become thoroughly convinced of the tragic consequences of over-indulgence in liquor. So strong is their feeling that they will have nothing to do with it. This incident is an illustration:

Last summer, while we were on duty in Gambell, a ship anchored about one-half mile off shore. The Eskimos, as is their custom, immediately launched two of their boats and went out to trade. The ship owners tried to trade them liquor for their products. The Eskimos refused and returned to shore, there to stay until the ship's departure. This incident illustrates, I think, the fact that Eskimos have as much judgment as anyone provided that the more temperate elements have an even chance with them.

The people of Gambell and Savoonga have good homes, excellent boats, good motors for their boats and the best of hunting equipment. These people have bought all these things for themselves with the returns from their fox trapping and ivory carving.



A Walrus Skin



Returning From The Hunt

Very little has ever been spent on them in the way of relief by the Government. They even have their own community fund with which they take care of the expenses of their village such as radio equipment, village light plant, upkeep on their machine shop and the care of the sick and old people.

Just a little incident to show that these people of Gambell are progressive. This village has never had a schoolhouse. School has been held, off and on, for forty years or more in the Presbyterian Mission Building. In past years the children had to wear their parkas in school to keep warm; they came just the same because they wanted to get an education. These past two years the Eskimo men have donated their time and repaired the walls of the old mission building and the Indian Office sent in two excellent oil-burning heaters which have made it possible to keep warm during the cold winter months. The point I wish to bring out is this: these Eskimos came to me and told me that they wanted a schoolhouse so much that they themselves would buy the lumber and build one from the store funds if I thought it would be all right. I told them that I did not think the store could afford it and that I hoped the Indian Office would send in a schoolhouse for them this year. (So far as I know, Gambell still does not have a schoolhouse.)

I have written only a few of the outstanding facts about these remarkable people, whose abilities and colorful ways deserve real study. To me they are an example of what wise planning and the right kind of reservation life can do. I feel certain that if the other Indians and Eskimos of Alaska could have had circumstances as favorable as these Eskimos of St. Lawrence Island and the Indians of Metlakatla on Annette Island, they, too, could keep the fine qualities of their old life while at the same time they use the white man's tools for better and more secure living.

\* \* \* \* \*



By Preston Keesama, Hopi.



## "INDIAN GIVER" - A MISNOMER

By Reginald K. Laubin

All of us associate giving with the Christmas season. The original teacher of Christianity made His whole life one of giving to others and our custom of giving at this season, when we celebrate His birthday, is merely a symbol of what He expressed continually.

We have called the Indians savages and pagans and since our earliest contact with them have tried to wean them from their native ways. And yet, in many ways they were better Christians, more kindly, more generous and less narrow-minded, than some of their white teachers. We could do well to learn something of their generosity, for instance, which was expressed not just once during the year, but all the time.

To many Indian tribes generosity and bravery were considered nearly the same. It was impossible to an Indian's mind to be brave without being generous. There was a constant exchange of presents going on. It is customary with Indians, as with other peoples, to return a gift with a gift, but the intrinsic values of the gifts themselves are often unimportant. The spirit in which they are given is the important thing.

If a child were born to an Indian family, that family gave away presents to celebrate the event. They also received presents from others in congratulation. If a man changed his name, he gave away presents in honor of that occasion. In the Grass Dance of the Sioux, if a man drops an article, such as a feather from his costume, he does not pick it up, but one, two, or more men rush for it, strike it (symbol of "counting coup"), and each gives away a gift to some old person, after which the article is returned to its owner. And they strive for this privilege of "giving away!" In the Brave Heart Dance of the Cheyenne the man who dances is not given a present, as we would expect, but he "gives away", to show how brave he is!

While visiting at Pine Ridge a few years ago, I saw many Indians give away presents, ranging from five pounds of sugar which is a great luxury to them, to a horse. These gifts were presented to a family which had just lost a little boy. The giving was to show sympathy for the family's sorrow and to help them start life afresh. The Indian had a "give-away" ceremony to express gratitude, to honor heroes, for giving names, for mourning, for charity and for public benefits.

Some years ago an old man at Standing Rock once drew some money from his account, cashed it in one-dollar bills, tied them on a stick and held a "give-away" dance on the Fourth of

July. As he danced, he called out the names of needy persons, who entered the dance in turn and each pulled a bill off the stick. When an Indian Service employee heard this he was deeply upset. "Gone back to savagery," he said. From that time on he would not allow the old man any money from his account. The old man and his wife lived alone, and had it not been for generous friends, willing to share the little they had, these old people would have suffered, with money of their own in trust for them, but not available to them. Why was it more "savage" to tie the bills on a stick than to put them into envelopes and send them to the needy ones through the mail, according to "civilized" custom? The fact that the old man did anything in an Indian way, and of all things gave away something for nothing, classed him as a savage in the eyes of the employee, who was no doubt dutifully carrying out the wishes of the old Indian Bureau employing him.

Fortunately for the Indians and for all of us, the government now recognizes that Indians have many worth-while characteristics of their own, deserving recognition and encouragement in their development.

Because of his generosity the Indian has been called improvident. But with Indians all shared alike. There were no rich and no poor. With many tribes, as with the Zuni, the "poor" person was one with little or no spiritual knowledge, and a rich man is one blessed with spiritual wisdom. As for material possessions, all feasted or all hungered. No one held on to food or other necessities when others were in need, but everything was distributed willingly and gladly. We would destroy this quality of superior civilization. But this quality of giving, this Christmas spirit, may be one of the things to save not only the Indian race, but our own too. The ideal of the Indian was giving, not getting.

Today the Indians also celebrate our Christmas, but the outstanding feature is that they celebrate it in a group and not in individual family parties as we do. First they all go to church; then come the festivities. Someone takes the part of Santa Claus and presents are distributed to all the children and to many of the adults; then a grand feast is spread for everyone.

Usually when one goes to an Indian feast, whether at Christmas or any other time, he takes his own dishes along - perhaps an evidence of consideration for the dish washers. Visitors and children are served first, then old people and finally the middle-aged adults.

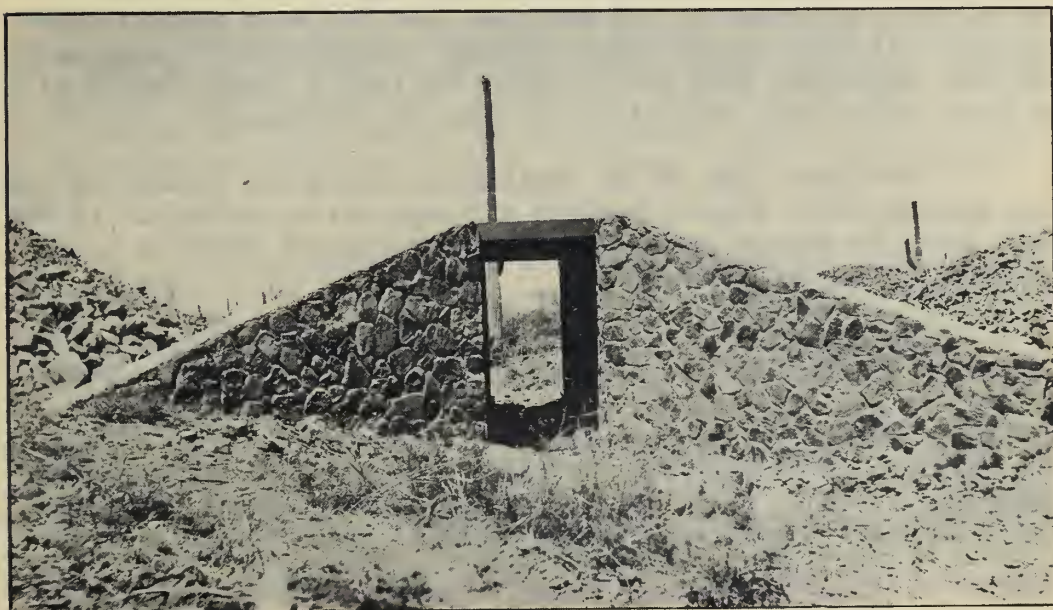
Is it too much to hope that, like the Indians of old, we - modern Indians and whites alike - could carry this feeling of neighborly responsibility and generosity throughout the year instead of concentrating it in an annual burst at Christmas-time?



ROAD IMPROVEMENTS ON THE PAPAGO (SELLS AGENCY, ARIZONA)



Eleven-Foot Rock Cut, Drilled And Blasted By Indian Labor.



Indian-Built Bridge-Culvert

## MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION IN INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS SOUGHT

### Superintendents' Recommendations On Transfers Requested

The transfer of employees between jurisdictions now is, and must remain, an important element in the best use of Indian Service personnel.

Transfers are wisely made; (a) to meet the need in a jurisdiction for talent or temperament of a given sort, (b) to find for employed talent an opportunity and a use better suited to the peculiarities of the individual and (c) as a means of promotion.

Other factors, which may be called neutral ones, sometimes indicate a transfer. These are such factors as health, the requirements of the employee's family, etc.

It is also not to be forgotten that the transfer process often has been used as simply the easiest way - the most kind-hearted with reference to the employee, and the most thought-sparing with reference to the Indian Office. Many times, it must be admitted, employees have been transferred when a proper facing of the facts would have indicated dismissal or retirement.

For some time, we at Washington have given thought to the ways through which superintendents and supervisory officials in the field could be enabled more effectively to help in deciding upon the advisability of transfers.

We hesitate to introduce into the personnel process a new factor which might occasion added paper work and delay. Nevertheless, we are going to try the experiment of obtaining in the case of transfers, the information and recommendation (a) of the superintendent or supervisory official from whose jurisdiction the transferee is to be moved and (b) of the superintendent or supervising official to whose jurisdiction the transferee may be used.

It should be clearly understood that the information and advice of the field personnel cannot have final weight. This, because in most cases the complete facts of record and of exigency cannot be known to the field personnel. Moreover, the responsibility rests finally upon the Department.

At the same time, it shall be our policy to be guided so far as is practicable by the judgment of the superintendents and



supervisory officials. Fundamentally, what should be recognized is that to be transferred without actively seeking the transfer is not a stigma.

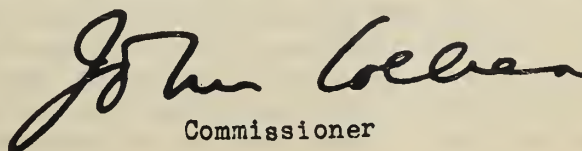
Every experienced field officer knows cases where unsuccess in one jurisdiction has been followed by success in another. The reasons are many, but the fundamental one is simply this: that Indian administration is not a uniform pattern. The stresses and strains are different in different jurisdictions. The tempo varies. The degree of nervous tension imposed by the challenge of the job varies greatly from one jurisdiction to another. In one jurisdiction a prime requisite may be initiative, in another it may be dependable attention to detail. The management methods of superintendents vary, because administration is an art as much as it is a science.

It is desirable that when a superintendent recommends a transfer out from his jurisdiction, he shall take into consideration the efficiency records, but shall supplement them with an objective statement of the reasons why he advises the transfer. If these reasons are due to shortcomings of the employee, he should not withhold the facts. And if he believes the employee is incorrigibly deficient, it usually is this fact which he should report to us here, in place of recommending a transfer.

From the end of the superintendent to whose jurisdiction the transfer is proposed to be made, it is important that he shall be assured that the transfer is not merely an easiest way; that a real purpose is being served by the transfer, and not the purpose of relieving another jurisdiction of human timber worthless anywhere.

The experience of the prior superintendent with an employee should be invaluable in guiding the subsequent superintendent in the wise placement of the transferred employee to the end that his strengths and not his weaknesses shall come "out on top."

The policy of obtaining advice from both ends of the transfer operation is being undertaken experimentally. It may bring conflicts and delays too great. It may not produce results worth the trouble. If the superintendents concerned in a transfer should correspond directly with one another, time would be saved. The earnest cooperation of superintendents and advisory personnel is counted upon.

  
Commissioner

### EMPLOYEES WITH LONG SERVICE RECORDS RETIRE

With the retirement on December 31, at the age of 70, of David Buddrus, the Indian Service loses a figure known to many employees personally, and by name to nearly every Service member.

Mr. Buddrus, who was born and educated in Germany, has spent his entire government service in the Indian Office, and at one spot - Muskogee, Oklahoma. He entered the Service in 1906 as a clerk at the Union Agency in Muskogee where he became chief of its Division of Accounts. He subsequently became cashier and special disbursing agent for the Five Civilized Tribes Agency, where he has handled individual Indian money accounts totaling well over \$40,000,000 annually. He is better known throughout the Service, however, as the officer through whom salaries and expenses of employees in the Indian Service at large are paid. Mr. Buddrus' knowledge of old Indian Service records and of Service regulations and procedure is unique.

An employee with an even longer Indian Service record is Superintendent John H. Crickenberger of the Truxton Cañon Agency in Arizona, who was granted retirement on November 30, at the age of 65. Mr. Crickenberger entered the Service in 1902 at Yakima. He has served at Rosebud, South Dakota; Tohachi, New Mexico, and at the Rainy Mountain School in Oklahoma, where he was principal; he has been chief clerk at Pima, Arizona; at the San Juan School at Shiprock, New Mexico; at Uintah and Ouray, Utah; at Fort Hall, Idaho; and since 1927, at Truxton Cañon, where, as a tribute to his many years of faithful service in other capacities, he was recently made superintendent.

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### SEQUOYAH HONORED AS IMPORTANT FIGURE IN THE ART OF LETTERS

The bronze doors of the new Library of Congress Annex in Washington, D. C., show, in bas-relief, the figures of real and legendary figures who have brought the art of letters to mankind. The figures are: Toth, the Egyptian amanuensis of the gods; Brahma, Hindu supreme god of the Indian Trinity; Ts'ang Chieh, legendary Chinese inventor of writing; the Phoenician Cadmus; Nabu, Assyrian god of writing and wisdom; Tahmurath, Persian deity of letters; Hermes, whom the Greeks believed invented the alphabet; Itzama, chief of the Maya pantheon; Odin, the Scandinavian god of wisdom; Quetzalcoatl, who legend says, gave the Aztecs their culture; and Ogma, signalized in Irish mythology as the inventor of writing. Last is Sequoyah, Indian inventor of the Cherokee Syllabary.



### RECENT CHANGES OF ASSIGNMENT

H. W. Shipe, who for years has been connected with extension work, first as chief of the Division of Industries, and in later years as Assistant to the Director of Extension and Industry, has been appointed as Special Assistant to the Director of Irrigation.

Mr. Ralph H. Bristol, who has been serving as Supervisor of Extension Work in the northwestern states area, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Director of Extension and Industry, with headquarters at Washington.

Dr. Joseph C. McCaskill, Assistant Director of Education, has been temporarily assigned to the Commissioner's Office to aid in various special projects. Mr. P. W. Danielson, Superintendent of Education for the Five Civilized Tribes Agency, is being detailed to Washington to replace Dr. McCaskill; Mr. Russell Kelley of Haskell Institute will replace Mr. Danielson; and Mr. Warren G. Spaulding, head of vocational work at Haskell, will be in charge of Haskell for the time being.

It is planned to promote Frederick W. Sunderwirth, who has been for many years at the Muskogee Office, to the place left vacant by Mr. Buddrus' retirement (see page 34).

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### WPA PROJECTS AT POTAWATOMI ARE MANY-SIDED

WPA projects in Indian communities have meant not only a source of income but a chance to build local Indian leadership and to do a number of worth-while jobs. The Indian Service has stressed the need for coordination of such projects not only with WPA plans, but with general reservation and community needs.

Reports on this program show encouraging results, not only in work done, but in training and in the development of morale.

For example, Superintendent H. E. Bruce of the Potawatomi Agency in Kansas writes: "We have had Indian leaders assigned by WPA for various educational, recreational, gardening, canning, museum, office records, sewing and other projects. These projects have been beneficial to our Indian groups in a variety of ways, in addition to providing sources of income for Indians who otherwise would have been unemployed."

## IT'S NOT THE NUMBER OF WORDS THAT COUNTS

By D. B. Sanford, Road Engineer



Indian economy of speech is illustrated by this incident involving Michel Delaware, a full-blood working here as tractor operator at Flathead in the Road Division.

Recently it became necessary to secure some gravel from a pit some distance away. The

pit had been used before but the trap needed repair. There was a tumblebug at the site so Mike was called in and asked if he could take his 35 tractor, load it on a truck, hire some help and be ready to load trucks by the next morning. Mike's conversation in this matter was only one word: "Yes."

With some misgivings the road engineer watched Mike load the tractor, stock up with gas and oil, get in and drive off. The truck drivers were instructed to be at the pit early the next morning and at eight-thirty the gravel began coming on the job. The engineer was not able to visit the pit until the following day. The picture above shows Mike on the tractor and the men he had hired. He did the job and kept the trucks moving as he promised when he said, "Yes."

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### COVER PHOTOGRAPH

The picturesque scene on the cover is an example of overgrazing as contributing to the wind and water erosion existing on most of the Navajo Reservation.



## OPEN-DOOR LABORATORIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS AS

### TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION MEASURES

By Dr. Joseph D. Aronson, Special Expert in Tuberculosis

We had established our field laboratory in one of the schoolrooms. Our door remained open. Soon eager faces appeared in the doorway. Our invitation for them to come in was accepted with hesitation by some and with alacrity by others. A look about the room, whispered conversation in Pima, and then a barrage of questions. "What did we do with that?" - pointing to an analytical balance. We demonstrated. Eyes grew bigger and brighter, and faces expressed surprise when the weight of a hair was demonstrated; greater amazement when it was shown that a pencil mark had weight. The children were fascinated when glass tubing was melted and drawn into hair-like thinness and were delighted when told that they might keep it.

The children had heard much about germs, but not having actually seen any, their conception as to what a germ really looked like was naturally vague. We obtained some pus from a boil and some sputum from a tubercular patient, stained these specimens for the children and then let them examine the prepared slides under the microscope. What impressed them most was the minute size of these germs, even after they were enlarged about two thousand times. We spoke of the manner of spreading bacteria. These bacteria resembled seeds, we explained, and the human body resembled a field in which these bacteria might multiply rapidly under favorable conditions.

To demonstrate the growth of bacteria as well as one method of control, we asked the children to place a glass rod in their mouths and smear the rods upon plates of culture media. These rods were then washed with soap and water and again smeared upon plates of culture media. After incubating these plates for two days, they were again shown to the children. They learned what a colony of bacteria looked like on the first plate, and how washing the rod with soap and water destroyed them, since there were no bacterial colonies in evidence on the second set of plates.

Some of the children expressed curiosity as to what blood cells looked like under the microscope. It was a simple matter to take a drop of blood and show them the cells found in blood. Since we were also interested in determining the different types, we demonstrated how certain sera clumped red blood cells and explained

the importance of knowing to what blood type they each belonged in case it might ever become necessary to give or receive a blood transfusion.

The circulation of blood in the web of the frog's foot was shown through the microscope. It was with difficulty that some of them were persuaded to leave the microscope, so that others might see the blood flowing in the fine blood vessels.

We thought that the parents too, might have some interest in the whys and wherefores of disease, so we packed our microscope and slides, the x-ray films and viewing box, and with some hesitation, a specimen of human lungs which came from a person who had died from tuberculosis. We took our equipment to a community meeting. There we found a responsive audience of all ages. A short talk on the cause and spread of tuberculosis was given. The slides of stained tubercle bacilli were shown. We stressed how small and now numerous were the causes of this disease, and how it was transmitted by careless spitting and by crowded living conditions. An x-ray film of a patient with tuberculosis was set up to show what the magic eye of the x-ray revealed. In order to point out the damage which the rapid growth of tubercle bacilli in the lungs could do, the specimen of the human lung with large cavities still filled with clotted blood and secretions was displayed.

At the end of the lecture, the audience was asked to examine these displays more closely and to ask questions. They did this with interest, intelligence and eagerness. They squinted through the microscope, they counted ribs and studied the heart on the x-ray film. They handled the lung, and wanted to know more and more about it.

We had often been told that Indians had no interest in science, but in these simple demonstrations everyone - children and adults - showed intelligent interest and curiosity.

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Note: Since this article was first written, the writer has revisited these reservations where open-door laboratories and demonstrations at community meetings were first started. He has been impressed with the number of individuals who have come to him requesting permission to use the microscope or to find out more about science. The Indian child is just as curious as his white brother to find out "what makes the wheels go 'round" and just as able to understand the answers.



### CHIPPEWA GIRL REPRESENTS MAHNOMEN COUNTY 4-H CLUBS

By Eugene Zemans, Social Worker,

Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Minnesota



Juanita LaDuc

Juanita LaDuc, Chippewa, again represented Mahnomen 4-H Clubs for sewing work at the Minnesota State Fair. Because of the suitability, good taste, and professional finish of the clothing she made, she was named "County Style Queen" for the second time at the Fair.

Twenty-year-old Juanita LaDuc was born on the White Earth Reservation near Fosston. She is at present National Youth Administration secretary to a member of the Indian Service staff on the White Earth Reservation.

Maxine LaDuc, eighteen, sister of Juanita, also went again to the Minnesota State Fair as 4-H Club county health champion.

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### VICENTE MIRABAL WINS POSTER COMPETITION

Vicente Mirabal, instructor at the Santa Fe Indian School, from Taos, New Mexico, was the winner of an Indian poster prize contest for the coming Golden Gate International Exposition to be held in San Francisco. The second prize was won by Narcisco Abeyta, Navajo; the third by Otis Polelonema, Hopi; and the fourth by Andrew Standing Soldier, Sioux. The first and second prize-winning paintings are to be reproduced for the Indian Court at the Exposition.

Vicente Mirabal's painting depicted the Turtle Dance at Taos.

## I N D I A N S   I N   T H E   N E W S

### UTE MOUNTAIN INDIANS SHOW PROGRESS

(Written by Harold L. Turner, Consolidated Ute Agency,  
and Reprinted from the "Durango News", Durango, Colorado)

For the past two years the Ute Mountain Tribe or band of Utes, known officially as the Weminuche Band, has been under the influence of a progressive chief. Jack House, the present chief, takes a real interest in the advancement of his people and tries to absorb new ideas that might make for progress among his fellow tribesmen. For several months he worked on a CCC project himself and on several occasions he accompanied the CCC foreman on field trips to visit the different projects. He is president of the Ute Mountain Cattlemen's Association and takes a very active part in the deliberations of that group. The chief has visited other reservations to learn what is being done by Indians in other parts of the Southwest. Last spring he and three other Ute Indians attended an Indian forest fire training school at the Fort Apache Indian Agency in Arizona.

The chief and his four councilmen have taken trips in a body out on the reservation to better acquaint themselves with the work of the range and extension workers and to help further the work being sponsored by the government to better the Indian livestock industry. On these trips certain grazing practices are discussed and observed. Better ways of taking care of stock are demonstrated. The Indian grazing division is attempting to secure the wholehearted support of the Indians in planned grazing for the optimum use of the range, which also considers the very important problems of range conservation.

The Indian grazing division in cooperating with the Indian CCC Division has planted five plots for reseeding purposes, so that nature may be helped in providing more and better grazing for Ute sheep and cattle. Crested wheat grass and smooth brome grass have been planted on these plots. The CCC has fenced several small areas at different places on the reservation to serve as demonstration plots to show the Indians and other interested persons how the grass can "rehabilitate" itself in places where previously there has been overgrazing. The plots have clearly demonstrated that the grass will grow thicker and taller where grazing is restricted. While much of this work is altogether new to this reservation and some of it is still in the experimental stages, it is expected that much good will result from planned range work.



Most of the work of the CCC Division in the past 4½ years on the reservation has been to promote the use of, develop and better the resources of the range; fencing projects to restrict trespassing of livestock not belonging on the reservation; spring development, reservoir dam construction and deep wells dug to provide needed water for stock use; experimental and reseeding plots as mentioned above; trails and truck roads to open up inaccessible areas of the reservation which were previously shut off from the tribe; rodent control to aid in exterminating rodents which are a liability to the range; and fire presuppression and suppression to save timber and range assets. These projects will prove of great value to the Utes as their livestock industry increases in importance.

Within the past year the Ute Mountain Utes have had restored to their reservation a small area north and west of Ute peak, of about 38,000 acres. The return of this land was indeed a blessing to them as they are very short of good summer range. Plans are being made to fence this area so that proper utilization of this land may be assured. The chief and his councilmen recently made a trip over this land, and it is planned to buy a few acres within the boundaries where range management plans make it essential.

All of these advances, though they are very gradual, are tending to raise the standard of living of the Ute Indians and help them to become self-supporting. It is fortunate for the Utes as well as for other Indians, that the government is abandoning its once paternal policy for a more constructive one, whereby the Indian will gradually grasp responsibility little by little, instead of depending upon the "Great White Father" in Washington for everything. This will not be accomplished in a year, a decade, or even a generation, but will come very slowly, but every step that we can make in the right direction will help to accomplish the job.

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#### BULL HOLLOW CAMP ORCHESTRA



Bull Hollow CCC-ID Camp's orchestra is well-known in Eastern Oklahoma. It furnished music, for example, at the recent Indian exposition held in Tulsa.

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## INDIANS TRAINED FOR CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY

### JOBS AT WIND RIVER AGENCY, WYOMING

By Thomas J. Duran, Arapaho, Sub-Foreman, CCC-ID,

Wind River Agency, Wyoming

At the beginning of the IECW program, now the CCC-ID, most of the young men here were without construction or engineering work training of any kind. Even ordinary pick and shovel work was unknown to a great many of the young Indians. At present, as a result of our CCC-ID program, all truck drivers and operators of caterpillars, road graders, air compressors, Le Tourneau P & M gas motor shovels and operators of similar machinery, are local Indians. I could give a number of examples of boys who have worked up into positions of responsibility. I might cite one instance which shows the feeling of responsibility and initiative fostered by CCC-ID work here:

While moving camp from Grangers, one of our truck drivers was sent to a certain dam to haul in the tumbler. Arrangements had been made with the senior foreman to send two trucks to help haul the rooter and the roller; due to an unexpected change of plans, however, they did not show up. The other truck driver, after waiting for some time decided to load up and go home. How he did it alone is the question - but that evening he came into the post with the tumbler. This is the kind of young men that the CCC-ID is turning out: men who do not fail and men who use good judgment.

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### PUEBLOS FULFILL STOCK REDUCTION AGREEMENT FOR THIRD TIME

For the third year, the voluntary undertakings of stock reduction made by the Pueblos have been kept to the letter. Acoma and Laguna Pueblos are thus supplementing government conservation measures in the combined effort to heal ranges badly damaged by overgrazing.



## NOTES FROM WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORTS OF CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS - INDIAN DIVISION

Reduction In Fire Hazard At Fort Totten (North Dakota) It appears as if the great danger for brush and prairie fires is now over. A good rain and a little snow have put out what stumps were still burning and moistened the leaves and grass to such an extent that new fires will not start very easily. Christian A. Huber, Junior Engineer.

Forest Stand Improvement At Tongue River (Montana) Although the weather has turned quite a bit cooler, it is still so dry that we are keeping the lookouts on duty. The heavy grass is a real fire hazard. The forest stand improvement crew logged during the first part of the week. The tractor broke down and the men were brought into the mill to clean up the grounds. This work has helped to further reduce the fire hazard. Tom M. Akins.

Progress On Stock Water Reservoirs At Five Civilized Tribes (Oklahoma) Our CCC-ID men have been doing some emergency work on stock water reservoirs during the past week. One of these reservoirs was getting very low due to the dry weather we have been having for the past two months. Since it had previously been stocked with fish by the state game warden, it was necessary to remove these fish to another reservoir in order that they might not perish. A spillway on the reservoir to which they were transferred was rebuilt to prevent the fish from washing out during overflow stage. Tony Winlock.

Snowstorm At Wind River (Wyoming) From four to ten inches of snow fell here recently. This storm has ended the fire hazard for this year. Carl D. Rawie, Forest Supervisor.

Horse Trail Construction At Mission (California) Work here continued on horse trail construction. This trail is now completed to the fence line and will give good access to lands heretofore inaccessible and for fire protection. At the start it was winding up a canyon, and leveling off on the top of the following ridge.

Work has also been started on the fence project. Posts were hauled from the Pala stores and some have been taken up the trail to the fence location. Actual construction of the fence will start during the coming week. E. A. Vitt, Project Manager.

Camp Educational Program Under Way At Flathead (Montana) The camp educational program got well under way this week. We had two meetings; the first, a general meeting, was for everyone in camp and included talks by the camp assistant and Mr. Maywald, WPA instructor, about the possibilities of an enrollee program for the winter. After much discussion concerning the various courses that might be taught, it was decided to begin classes in arithmetic and grammar. Thursday night was set as the date for the first grammar class. After class, the camp assistant appointed two

members to assist the chairman of the social committee in arranging a party. On Monday nights the class in arithmetic will be conducted. On Wednesday nights of each week a safety meeting will be held. As soon as the spike camps come back to the base camp, classes in first-aid will commence. Eugene Maillet.

Activities At Pine Ridge (South Dakota) Last week there was a crew of thirty riders gathered at the camp to help corral the buffalo and sort out the ones that will be left in the south pasture. The riders had a wonderful day and there was little trouble in getting the buffalo into the corral.

There was a large crowd present to see the buffalo corralled and moving pictures were taken while the men were culling the few old cows that were left in the south pasture. After the few were separated from the herd, they were taken to the north pasture for the winter. There was plenty of excitement while the buffalo were in the corral, and while they were being separated. No accidents occurred and everyone thought that what they had witnessed was worth-while.

Two of the wild turkeys were killed and fed to the riders, while the American Horse Day School donated the potatoes and carrots. Paul Valandry, Camp Attendant.

Activities At Osage (Oklahoma) Mr. A. B. Finney, Camp Supervisor from the Oklahoma City Office was a recent visitor here. He was here in the interest of the enrollee program. We have inaugurated something new in the line of entertainment in the enrollee program by

turning over the meeting to a different crew each week to furnish entertainment. This week Clark Panther's lime crew furnished us with some very fine entertainment and next week the program will be turned over to the W. J. Tayriens Fairfax Crew and we hope they can do as well as the lime crew did.

Work here has retarded somewhat due to the dry condition of the ground - it has been almost too dry to dig forms for the dams. The pond crews and the tractor crew have also found it very hard on the teams and machinery working under such conditions. We are hoping for some rain soon to alleviate this condition and speed up the work. William Labadie.

Landscaping At Colorado River (Arizona) Seven men started work on Project #55, which consists of landscaping by clearing, leveling and adding more gravel to prepare the base course of tennis courts for an application of asphalt. It was necessary to move one sewer man-hole from the playing area and to reconstruct about forty feet of six-inch sewer. It is the plan to stabilize the base and then place a one-inch wearing surface of plant-mixed asphalt and sand. Lyle F. Warnock, Road Engineer.

Game Protection At Fort Apache (Arizona) Gates have been put on some of the roads so that closed areas may be protected during the hunting season. One warden has moved into Paradise Ranch. Silas C. Davis, Senior Forest Ranger.

Educational Program At Shawnee (Oklahoma) Offers New Opportunities Our boys were glad to hear that a



program has been worked out whereby we will have the opportunity of studying one of the following courses: leather work, mechanics, arithmetic, civil engineering, or agriculture. We may make our own selection of subjects.

At our safety meeting this week, our discussion centered around the correct use of tools. Harold Abraham.

Work At Warm Springs (Oregon)  
On Project #106 the crew has burned about one-quarter mile of brush and old stumps and old limbs. These constitute a fire hazard in the summer time when careless smokers drive along in the forests. The crew on Project #23 has completed cleaning and leveling the trail to Lookout Butte, which about ends the trail maintenance work for this year.

The kitchen crew has been very busy this week. They have cleaned the storerooms and the meat house, together with the kitchen itself.

The beetle control crew has progressed very nicely this week. They have covered about 450 acres; this is considered good as they have a long drive to their work.

Project #112: They have been teaching three boys how to bug and how to run a compass. One boy has been taught how to use powder. All have learned quickly. Dan Nichols.

Fire Presuppression At Winnebago (Nebraska) A fire was recently reported by the lookout. In about two and one-half hours the fire was under control. The fire did not do much damage to the timber as it was in the open. However-

evidence showed that the fire was begun through the carelessness or neglect of some passer-by.

Soil conservation work on the various Omaha reservations is going forward in "tip-top" form. We have our crews more or less stabilized, and, of course, this gives more experienced men to work with. We are putting in wire check dams and have started on the second timber flume. R. P. Detling.

Homestead Farmers Pleased At Chilocco School (Oklahoma) The homestead farmers here are very much pleased with the division fences. These fences will give them a chance to pasture their stock fields in the fall. Achan Pappan, Assistant.

Crew In Fine Spirits At (Nez Perce) Northern Idaho (Idaho) As far as the work here is concerned, the crew is right up to the "notch" and the men are all in high spirits. Amos Powaukee.

Safety Class Held At Colville (Washington) We have held our safety meetings regularly and feel quite confident that many accidents have been prevented due to precautions taken by the men as a result of these meetings. Ray Taulau.

New Course In Automotive And Tractor Operation At Great Lakes (Wisconsin) Beginning in October, enrollees from the Lac Courte Oreilles, Bad River, Red Cliff and L'Anse Reservations were assembled for a period of approximately one month during which time they took part in a course of intensive study of automotive and tractor operation. Daniel J. Poler, Assistant.

